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**UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**Medical Officer of Health
and of the Senior Public
Health Inspector**

FOR THE YEAR 1959

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UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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H. NUTTER, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Food Inspector

SURVEYOR

B. F. COOPER

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1959. This report has been drafted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circular 1/60.

Statistics, they say, can be made to prove anything. Of what use then is the annual compilation of vital statistics and rates which are presented in this report. In a word they represent knowledge, and accurate knowledge of this kind is the basis of preventive and curative medicine. Unless there is available accurate statistical information bearing on birth, death, the incidence of individual diseases, and all the many hazards of life, the staff of Health Departments are groping in the dark. Can statistics save lives? Of course they cannot do so in the dramatic way that penicillin and modern drugs can, but statistical enquiry at the right time can lead to a striking conservation of human life, e.g. with regard to maternal mortality, an investigation some years ago demonstrated that at least 40 per cent of the total deaths were due to avoidable causes. It was then possible to set preventive measures in motion which led to a reduction in the number of lives lost through child bearing.

Apart from these wider issues how can the collation of vital statistics in a small urban district such as Uttoxeter be of benefit? They provide a picture of the health of the community and give a basis of comparison with previous years in the same and similar districts, and with the country as a whole.

In 1958 the birth rate in your district was 17.9, the highest ever recorded and well above the national figure. In 1959 the birth rate dropped to 15.9, a little below the figure for England and Wales. The infant death rate for 1959 was 22.6 which compares favourably with that for England and Wales, but you will observe that it is higher than the figure for your district for 1958, which was 14.08. This may seem rather a large increase, but you must remember that these rates are calculated on a basis of 1,000 live births. In actual figures there were three infant deaths in 1959, due respectively

to prematurity, congenital defect and bronchial pneumonia, out of 129 live births, compared with two infant deaths out of 142 live births during the previous year. The death rate per 1,000 estimated population in your district in 1959 was 10.0 (England and Wales 11.6), and the cause of death in approximately 60 per cent of cases was circulatory or heart disease in elderly people.

The incidence of infectious disease in Uttoxeter in 1959 is discussed in detail in the appropriate section of the report, but I think that Tuberculosis requires comment, particularly since the Mass Radiography Unit visited the town during the year.

It was said of Tuberculosis some 50 years ago 'if preventable, why not prevented'—a good question, and one which is well on the way to being answered. A trio of preventive measures have in fact reduced the incidence of the disease considerably—the assiduous follow-up of contacts of known cases, B.C.G. vaccination, and Mass Radiography. In the Uttoxeter Urban District during 1959 no case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified. This is particularly satisfactory since one might have expected the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to reveal a few latent cases of the disease. The number of attendances at the Unit was rather disappointing however. The purpose of a Mass Radiography Survey is to discover early, asymptomless cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at a stage of the disease when a cure can be more easily effected. This not only benefits the individual, but shortens the period of exposure to infection of his family and companions. It is to be hoped that attendance will be improved on the occasion of the Unit's next visit.

Health Education is one aspect of public health work which cannot be assessed statistically ; in fact it is difficult to assess the results at all. Yet without the co-operation of a health conscious community much of the efforts of your Public Health Officers would never come to fruition. Fortunately, this is a health conscious age. Some people would say almost too much so, and that there is a tendency for us to develop a morbid curiosity about ill health, which is being fostered by radio and television programmes. I do not think so. Anything which can dispel an aura of secrecy and dread surrounding illness is to be encouraged. In the sphere of preventive medicine the task of health education is not so easy. It is difficult to be dramatic about personal cleanliness in relation to preventing head and body lice, although if we tackled it from the 'you'll look a little lovelier each day' angle we might make more impression !

The success of any public health campaign, be it an attempt to reduce accidents in the home, encourage immunisation or attendance at a Mass Radiography Unit, depends ultimately on our ability to put it over to the public and their subsequent co-operation. In this respect I do not think high pressure advertising is the complete answer although the television programme, if well

presented, and the article in the local press do help. In my opinion the essence of health education is the personal touch whether in talking to small groups such as Women's Institutes or Parent-Teacher Associations, or in discussion with the individual. The individual need not necessarily be a mother who attends a clinic with a health problem concerning her child, or a person who calls at the Health Department seeking advice. Those who are interested in the health and welfare of the community can give a good example to others who are less health and cleanliness conscious, and casual conversation over a glass of beer at the "local" or a cup of tea in the canteen can often be responsible for the most effective propaganda of all. What is important is that Mr. and Mrs. Smith realise what may predispose to accidents in **their** home and be stimulated to do something about it, that Mrs. Jones, who has always been nervous of injections herself, knows that despite the reduced incidence of diphtheria, it is still necessary for her Mary to undergo the slight risk of a sore arm in order that she may receive a booster dose against that deadly disease, and that Freddie Brown visits the Mass Radiography Unit when the opportunity arises and takes some of his pals along with him.

The environmental services, schemes in progress during the year and projects planned, also meat and food inspection and the many other aspects of public health work are dealt with in the body of the report.

My thanks are due to my fellow officers for the information they have supplied for this report, and for their assistance throughout the year. I extend my thanks also to your Chief Public Health Inspector and his assistant, and to the clerical staff, for their unfailing co-operation and support.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. DURKIN.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	.....	Acres, 3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1959)	.....	8,100
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1959 accord- ing to the Rate Books	.....	2,602
Rateable Value	.....	£102,644
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	.....	£400
Number of persons per acre	.....	2.41
Number of houses per acre	.....	0.77
Average number of persons per house	.....	3.13

The Urban District of Uttoxeter is a thriving market town the population of which has increased by 770 over the past ten years. During the same period the number of inhabited houses has increased by 400, which is an indication of the improved standard of housing in the district. In 1949 the average number of persons per house was 3.38 compared with 3.13 for 1959.

Situated as it is in the heart of an agricultural and dairy farming district, Uttoxeter provides a centre for the marketing of produce and cattle.

Its main industries are an agricultural machinery works and a biscuit factory ; a manufacturing dairy and a corset factory also provide a substantial source of employment.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live births (Factor 1.00)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	70	56	126
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
				—	—	—
				71	58	129
Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated population						15.9
Adjusted birth rate						15.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births						2.3
<i>Stillbirths</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				3	1	4
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births						30.1
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						0.49
Total Live and Still Births						133
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				2	1	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 total live births						22.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births						23.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births						0.0
<i>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	—	1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)						7.7
<i>Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age</i>						
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				1	—	1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)						7.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)						37.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)						Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births						0.0
<i>Deaths (Factor 1.11)</i>				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
				42	39	81
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population						10.0
Adjusted death rate						11.1

PRINCIPLE CAUSES OF DEATH

Uttoxeter Urban District, 1959

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6
Leukaemia, alukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	8	18
Coronary disease, angina	7	4	11
Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—
Other heart diseases	8	8	16
Other circulatory diseases	1	1	2
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Bronchitis	—	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—
Gastroenteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	7	9
Motor vehicle accidents	2	—	2
All other accidents	1	—	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 81

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1952 to 1959

Year	Rates per 1,000 estimated Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1959	15.9	0.49	10.0	22.6
1958	17.9	0.62	12.2	14.08
1957	16.8	1.1	10.6	37.87
1956	15.6	0.5	10.7	16.4
1955	12.7	0.26	12.7	31.2
1954	13.4	0.13	11.16	9.9
1953	16.2	0.94	11.36	36.9
1952	14.9	0.94	12.36	16.5

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959 and 1958 WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND and WALES FOR THE SAME YEARS

	Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population			Rate per 1000 Live Births
		Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
Uttoxeter Urban District	1959	15.9	0.49	10.0	22.6
	1958	17.9	0.62	12.2	14.08
England and Wales	1959	16.5	0.35	11.6	22.0
	1958	16.4	0.36	11.7	22.5

CANCER DEATHS

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with respect to your district during 1959 and 1958. The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year is also shown.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of total deaths
1959	7	3	10	12.3%
1958	6	10	16	16.5%

Site of Cancer :—

Cancer of Stomach	Nil
Cancer of Lungs	4 males
Cancer of breast	Nil
Others	3 males and 3 females

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

Laboratory Facilities

This district is served by the Public Health Laboratory in Stafford, which is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health.

Samples and specimens submitted by general practitioners and by the Public Health Department are examined and reported on. An advisory service is also available in the event of the outbreak of an infectious disease such as food poisoning, and on these occasions the helpful advice of the Director, Dr. Mackay-Scollay, is much appreciated.

Ambulance Facilities

(An Area Health Function).

A 24 hour Ambulance Station is maintained in Uttoxeter by the Staffordshire Ambulance Service ; this has been under Radio Control since 1956. During 1959 the Station was manned by a personnel of 17 men.

Home Nursing

(An Area Health Function)

In your area there are two full-time Nurses, one full-time Midwife and one full-time Health Visitor.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Hospitals

There are no hospitals in the Uttoxeter Urban District, and, as in previous years, the arrangements in this connection were as follows :—

Infectious Diseases

The majority of cases of infectious diseases in this district are, when necessary, admitted to Bucknall Isolation Hospital.

General Medical and Surgical Cases

Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions, on account of which they require to be admitted to hospital, went mainly to the infirmaries at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford and Burton-on-Trent. Whereas under the National Service Act, 1946 the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, the other three infirmaries referred to above were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless, it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

Maternity and Gynaecological Cases

These cases were admitted mainly to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, The North Staffordshire Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent, The Ashbourne Maternity Home and to Burton Maternity Unit.

Geriatric Cases

Old people suffering from chronic illness and in need of care and attention were admitted to Fernleigh, Stafford, Trent House, Stone, Ivy House, Cannock, and occasionally to the Geriatric Unit, Bucknall.

Clinics

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Most patients attended the Stafford Centre by appointment, but all are visited in their homes by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. (Some attend Burton Clinic).

Minor Ailments Clinic

The Local Education Authority, The Staffordshire County Council, during 1959, continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic. The Clinic is held at Heath House on Friday mornings.

Infant Welfare Centre

The Staffordshire County Council, during 1959, as the Local Health Authority, provide an Infant Welfare Clinic in Uttoxeter. Sessions are held on each Friday afternoon at Heath House.

Ante-Natal Clinic

The Ante-Natal Clinic is provided also by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions were held fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at Heath House during 1959.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Service is provided by the Local Health Authority under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. In your district there are eight part-time Helps and 35 cases have been assessed during 1959.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

Examinations in connection with admission to the Council's Superannuation Scheme were carried out on 11 occasions during 1959.

HEALTH EDUCATION

This aspect of the work has already been referred to in the preamble. Several talks were given throughout the year to Parent-Teacher Associations, Women's Institutes and other bodies.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The pattern of infectious disease in your district in 1959 closely followed that of 1958 except in two instances.

The more striking of these variations is the high incidence of Measles compared with the previous year. This disease is caused by a virus ; the infectivity is high, but fortunately the mortality rate is low. It tends to show a recurring peak of incidence, so that the epidemic experienced in this district was also widespread throughout the country, and was not unexpected. The first case occurred in Uttoxeter in February. The number of notified cases per month increased until June, the month of maximum incidence, when there were 126 cases, and thereafter decreased.

The other notable and very satisfying feature is that despite a hot, dry summer there were no notified cases of Food Poisoning or Dysentery. Hot weather predisposes to the fly nuisance and so to the spread of fly borne diseases. It is therefore a testimony to our housewives, caterers, and other food handlers that we are able to record no outbreaks of gastro-intestinal infections during the year.

For yet another year Uttoxeter Urban District was fortunate in not having a confirmed case of Poliomyelitis. One cannot ascribe the absence of the disease in this district to the fact that many of our children and young people were protected against it in 1959, but there would seem to be statistical significance in the reduction of cases of Poliomyelitis in this country as a whole.

Reference is made to Tuberculosis elsewhere in this report.

During 1959 the number of corrected notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Diseases</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>No. admitted to Hospital</i>
Whooping Cough	3	—
Measles	239	—
Scarlet Fever	16	3
Erysipelas	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
Dysentery	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Meningitis	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute)	—	—
	259	3

**Infectious Disease—Incidence in 1959 compared
with four previous years**

<i>Disease</i>	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	16	13	2	1	3
Whooping Cough	3	4	6	43	9
Measles	239	1	7	39	179
Erysipelas	1	—	1	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	1	1
„ „ (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	13	—	40	—
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	4	4
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE
ORIGINAL NOTIFICATIONS

Month	DISEASE												
	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysip- elas	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Polio- myelitis (Para- lytic)	Menin- gitis	Dysen- tery	Pul. Tuber- culosis	Surg. Tuber- culosis	Diph- theria	Food Poison- ing	Pneu- monia
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
February	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	57	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	126	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	1	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
August	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	239	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL ORIGINAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

AGE PERIOD IN YEARS

	Under 1 year	1—3 years	3—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25 years & over	Totals	Totals
Whooping Cough	M. F. 1 —	M. F. — 2	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. — —	M. F. 1 2	3
Measles	2 3	26 26	25 24	64 64	2 1	1 —	1 —	121 118	239
Scarlet Fever	— —	— 1	3 1	4 6	1 —	— —	— —	8 8	16
Erysipelas	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	— 1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Dysentery	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Food Poisoning	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Meningitis	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—
Pneumonia	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	—

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1959—
PROVED CASES

Quarter	DISEASE							
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing
First	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						Respiratory	CNS	Others
						—	—	1
						—	—	—
						—	—	1
						—	—	—
						—	—	2

For your information I append in table form the number of Infectious Diseases in each quarter for
Municipal Boroughs and Urban Districts in this County

Quarter	DISEASE										
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Acute Pneu- monia	Dysentery	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non- Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Food Poison- ing	Tuberculosis		
									Respiratory	CNS	Others
First	207	—	—	271	95	1	—	8	84	—	10
Second	117	—	4	40	287	—	—	6	91	1	4
Third	75	1	3	26	133	5	4	29	79	1	5
Fourth	220	—	—	42	19	1	—	9	86	—	7
Totals	619	1	7	379	534	7	4	52	340	2	26

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two cases of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year.

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

The table below shows new cases and deaths due to Tuberculosis, classified as pulmonary and non-pulmonary, in the Uttoxeter Urban District for each of the last five years.

Year	Popula- tion	New Cases		Deaths	
		Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
1959	8,100	—	2	—	—
1958	7,940	1	—	1	—
1957	7,860	—	—	1	—
1956	7,820	3	2	1	—
1955	7,580	1	2	—	—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Uttoxeter from the 5th—9th October, 1959.

It will be appreciated that quite a number of the persons X-Rayed were domiciled outside Uttoxeter, and it has not been possible to obtain separate figures for the Urban District.

Only two suspected cases of tuberculosis were found, and these were not confirmed by further investigation. In addition a small number of persons with non-tuberculous conditions, such as bronchiectasis, pneumonia etc., were referred for further investigations to chest clinics.

I am indebted to Dr. Posner, the Director of the Unit, for the following analysis of attendances.

	X-Rayed			Cases of Presumably Active T.B.		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Industrial Surveys (Messrs. Elkes and Bamfords)	525	498	1,023	1	—	1
Public Survey	784	818	1,602	—	1	1
TOTAL	1,309	1,316	2,625	1	1	2

DIPHTHERIA

In Uttoxeter Urban District there has not been a case of Diphtheria notified since 1947.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the responsibility has passed to the Local Health Authority, upon which is laid the obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the Area of the Authority (Section 26). As in previous years it was possible in 1959 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at the Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, and special immunising sessions were held at the various schools in Uttoxeter.

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1—4 years</i>	<i>5—14 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Doses	52	17	18	87
Booster Doses	—	—	166	166

Diphtheria Immunisation since 1955

Year	Number of Protected Children		Total	Number of children receiving reinforcing doses
	Under 1 yr.	1—14 years		
1959	52	35	87	166
1958	51	45	96	92
1957	35	25	60	20
1956	35	58	93	65
1955	32	25	57	78

It is gratifying to record that despite increased pressure of work for general practitioners and Public Health staff due to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign, the number of children receiving primary injections was well maintained, while the number receiving reinforcing doses was appreciably increased.

SMALLPOX

The number of vaccinations, according to the records received in the Public Health Department, carried out in the Uttoxeter Urban District in 1959 are as follows :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 15 yrs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Vaccinations	30	2	1	—	2	35
Re-Vaccinations	—	—	—	—	18	18

WHOOPING COUGH

Towards the end of 1953 immunisation against Whooping Cough was made available by the County Council as the local Health Authority. Immunisations are carried out at the various Welfare Centres and by General Practitioners.

In 1959, 86 children received the full course of protection against Whooping Cough (81 received protection in 1958).

In the Uttoxeter Urban District three cases occurred during 1959, none of which required treatment in hospital.

POLIOMYELITIS

The year 1959 was a memorable one with regard to the fight against yet another infectious disease, namely poliomyelitis.

Protection against poliomyelitis was first offered in this district to children and expectant mothers in 1956, when the Staffordshire County Council inaugurated the scheme under their arrangements for vaccination and immunisation.

Towards the end of 1958 the scheme was extended to include the 15 to 25 age group. The response, despite publicity, was disappointing.

Then in April, 1959, a well known young footballer unfortunately contracted the disease and died. The effect of this untimely death was instantaneous and dramatic. Teenagers, from being apathetic and indifferent, became interested and even anxious to receive protection.

Evening sessions were held and large numbers of young people attended.

By the end of the year 878 children and young persons had received the primary course of injections.

In addition 341 people received their third injection against poliomyelitis.

This scheme of protection against poliomyelitis for children and young persons has been fraught with difficulties administratively.

Tribute must be paid to your General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and all those whose enthusiasm and hard work have contributed greatly to the success of the scheme, also to the clerical staffs who have coped so well with the many difficulties and with the extra work involved.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

(a) The information on existing sources is the same as for last year and no new sources are proposed.

(b) **Projected Water Schemes**

(i) *Proposed 4 inch Water Main from The Hockley to Balance Hill.*

This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry and should be completed early in 1960 with consequent improvement in the distribution of water in that area.

(ii) *Proposed Additional Service Reservoirs at Prestwood and Bramshall.*

An application has been made to the Ministry for permission to go out to tender for the construction of these reservoirs and it is understood that this permission will be forthcoming. Consultants have been engaged for this work which should be started towards the end of 1960.

(iii) *Proposed Duplication of Trunk Main Between Rocester and Uttoxeter.*

This work also has been placed in the hands of Consultants, having been previously approved in principle by the Ministry and should be started by early 1961.

(iv) *Proposed 6 inch diameter Water Main from Bramshall Booster to the Urban Boundary near Bramshall.*

This scheme is part of a joint scheme agreed between the Urban and Rural District Councils for the augmentation and extension of The Bulk Supply to the South Western part of the Rural Area with a feed back into the Urban District for properties at present without a supply on the southern boundary of the Urban area. The work should be started on the first stage of this scheme about the end of 1960.

Water Analysis

Appended below are specimen reports of analyses, both chemical and bacteriological, which have been carried out at regular intervals on samples of water.

1. *Water taken from Main Springs, Crumpwood, on 14th July, 1959.*

Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	Trace
Amoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	Trace
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C)	.....	.....	.....	.12
Colour (Burgess)	.....	.....	.....	2mm
Injurious metallic contamination	.....	.....	.....	nil
Total hardness	.....	.....	.....	154
Permanent hardness	.....	.....	.....	28
Temporary hardness	.....	.....	.....	126
Oxidised Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	2.6

Bacteriological Report

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C
Nil per 100 ml.

2. *Water taken from Bramshall Well on 14th July, 1959.*

Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	Trace
Amoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	Trace
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C)	.....	.....	.....	.12
Colour (Burgess)	.....	.....	.....	2mm
Injurious metallic contamination	Cu	Trace	Pb	nil
Total hardness	.....	.....	.....	70
Permanent hardness	.....	.....	.....	69
Temporary hardness	.....	.....	.....	1
Oxidised Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	5.0

Bacteriological Report

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C
Nil per 100 ml.

3. *Water taken from Hulme Spring Bores on 14th July, 1959.*

Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	Trace
Amoniacal Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	Trace
Oxygen absorbed (3 hrs. at 27°C)	.....	.....	.....	.12
Colour (Burgess)	.....	.....	.....	2mm
Injurious metallic contamination	Cu	Trace	Pb	nil
Total hardness	.....	.....	.....	152
Permanent hardness	.....	.....	.....	34
Temporary hardness	.....	.....	.....	118
Oxidised Nitrogen	.....	.....	.....	2.0

Bacteriological Report

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C
Nil per 100 ml.

Consumption for half year ended 30.9.1959

	<i>Galls. per day</i>
Supplies to Uttoxeter Rural (Bulk)	69,016
Individual Metered Supplies in Uttoxeter Rural	12,973
Individual Metered Supplies in Ashbourne Rural	2,287
Metered Supplies in Uttoxeter Urban	105,977
	<hr/>
	190,253
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Uttoxeter Rural	
District Council	3,000
Estimate for unmetered supplies in Ashbourne Rural	
District Council	1,000
Estimate for free supplies in Somershall	1,000
Operating water for chlorinators	2,000
Grand Total other than Urban Domestic and Total	
Waste	197,253
Total Supplies	455,000
	<hr/>
Difference which is Urban Domestic and Total Waste	257,747

Population Supplied Approx. 7,800

So Domestic Consumption 33.0 galls. per day per head.

34 houses in the Urban area are not supplied from the mains.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Sewage Works are now working at the limit of their designed capacity and our Consultants are considering a scheme for their improvement and extension.

(a) *Proposed New Culvert in the Wharf Area.*

This work has commenced and should be completed early in 1960.

(b) *Proposed New Foul Outfall Sewer from the North End of the Town.*

This has been advertised to Tender and the work should commence in 1960. The laying of this sewer should considerably alleviate the previously mentioned overflow of the Storm Overflows at the Gas Works.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Two large refuse collection vehicles are in regular use and a smaller vehicle is used occasionally for collection from premises which are difficult of access, scattered premises on the fringe of the area and extra collections of trade refuse which latter item is charged for.

The collection of refuse in most of the area is carried out at intervals of about nine days, but the centre of the town has a regular weekly collection each Thursday to ensure that trade premises are cleared of the accumulation due to market day and as Thursday is half-day closing day, there is less likelihood of the refuse lorries causing obstruction of the traffic.

The controlled tip for refuse is about three miles from the centre of the town on the Stone Road and was an old marl pit. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable places for this purpose and it may be necessary to consider the provision of a refuse destructor for the future.

HOUSING

Number of houses completed by the Council in 1959 (January to December)—Nil.

Number under construction at 31st December, 1959 :—

92 Houses 'U' Type, 3 bedroom.

5 Shops with 3 Flats over.

Improvement Grants

	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Discretionary Grants	1	—
Standard Grants	6	—

Schemes for 1960

Three Aged Persons Bungalows Junction of Westlands Road and Stafford Road.

34 Houses 'U' Type 3 bedroom Heath House Estate.

A composite scheme for the construction of 17 Aged Persons Flats, 13 Two Bedroom Maisonettes and eight Single Persons Flats is under consideration.

The scheme for the construction of the Aged Persons Flats to be carried out in conjunction with the County Welfare Authorities.

Private Development, 1959

Number of houses erected by Private Enterprise 17

Number under construction at 31st Dec., 1959 16

Number of Applicants on Waiting List at beginning of 1959.

		<i>Lodgers requiring</i>		<i>Householders requiring</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>New Houses</i>	<i>Old Houses</i>	<i>New Houses</i>	<i>Old Houses</i>	
(a)	Requiring 2 bedroom accom.	88	7	50	15	160
(b)	„ 3 „ „	12	—	26	6	44
(c)	„ 4 „ „	1	—	8	1	10
(d)	„ Bungalows					30
						244

During the year 1959 a large number of new Application Forms were received particularly by persons requiring Bungalow accommodation, and at the end of the year the 'live' Housing List consisted of 211 Applicants which were classified as follows :

Householder Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttox- eter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring	2 bedroom	Accom.	23	5	28	24	4
(b)	„	3	„ „	25	15	40	36	4
(c)	„	4	„ „	—	—	—	—	—
						68		

There are four Applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Lodger Applications

				<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type House</i>	<i>Asking for Old type House</i>
(a)	Requiring	2 bedroom	Accom.	65	14	79	71	8
(b)	„	3	„ „	14	6	20	18	2
(c)	„	4	„ „	1	—	1	1	—
						100		

There are three Applicants for Economic Rents included above.

Bungalow Applications

<i>Resident in Uttoxeter</i>	<i>Non- Resident</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Asking for New type</i>	<i>Asking for Old type</i>
40	3	43	26	17

The reduction in actual numbers registered was accounted for by the opening of a ' Dormant ' Waiting List, to which were transferred approximately 100 Applications. These latter applications will be reviewed from time to time, and in the light of any changing circumstances notified.

No new houses were erected during the year and casual vacancies were filled in the main by rehousing occupiers of Slum Clearance properties. Exchanges were arranged to make better use of the accommodation available.

Several families have moved back to Birmingham during the year and replacements for these were received.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The arrangement made between the Uttoxeter Urban and Rural District Councils means that your Health Inspectors continue to carry out inspectorial duties for the two areas.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Inspections—Summary of Visits

Inspection of houses for general defects and also re :	
Rent Act, 1957	76
Inspection of houses re : Application for Council houses	5
Re-inspection of houses regarding repairs	20
Visits to houses (Slum Clearance)	106
Inspection of Tents, Vans and Sheds	12
Verminous and Dirty Premises	27
Sanitary Accommodation and Drainage work	22
Meat Inspection	623
Food Preparing Premises—Ice Cream	19
Other Foods	25
Catering Establishments	12
Licensed Premises	10
Visits re : Milk Supply	12
Food Hygiene, Shops and Stalls	38
Slaughterhouses and Slaughterman's Licences	15
Ditches and Water Courses	11
Refuse Receptacles	17
Offensive Accumulations	16
Rodent Control	48
Factories (including Bakehouses)	28
Factories Act, 1937—Fire Escapes	6
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	15
Smoke Abatement	12
Other Nuisances	24
Miscellaneous Visits	36
Infectious Diseases	15
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1,250
	<hr/>

Notices Served

<i>Notices served during Year</i>	<i>No. Served</i>	<i>No. Complied with (Served 1959 and previously)</i>
Informal notices and letters as to general matters	12	9
Verbal notices as to general matters	23	23
Informal notices to provide dustbins	6	4
<i>Statutory Notices :</i>		
(a) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(b) Public Health Act, 1936	Nil	Nil

Complaints received and dealt with during the year

Total number received	33
General Disrepair of Dwellings	5
Others	28

Housing

The Council's five year programme of Slum Clearance envisaged the demolition of 91 properties.

Due to repair and improvement works on some of the houses, it will probably be necessary to revise the 1955 list of houses, deleting some and including others originally deferred for the 2nd year programme.

The following shows the progress made during 1959 :

Houses represented as being unfit for human habitation	7
Houses closed or undertaking given not to re-let (including 2 represented in 1958)	9
Houses demolished	19

Moveable Dwellings

During 1959 your Health Inspectors made 12 visits in connection with licensed caravans and caravans temporarily stationed in the area.

During the year there has been a marked improvement in the use of unauthorised sites.

There are at present only four caravans stationed on licensed sites within the Urban area.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections
(1) Non-Mechanical	10	5
(2) Mechanical Factories	42	29
TOTAL	52	34

RODENT CONTROL

A rodent operative is employed for duties in both the Urban and Rural areas and works under the supervision of your Public Health Inspectors.

Throughout the district a free service of rat disinfection is provided for residential property, while the cost of the work at business premises is rechargeable.

Number of infestations found and dealt with during 1959

(a) Private dwellings (including Council houses)	165
(b) Business Premises	12
(c) Local Authority Property	25

SEWER TREATMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the treatment of sewers was carried out to ascertain any evidence of rat infestation.

The following table shows the results obtained.

No. of Manholes treated	Complete take of test bait	Partial take	No take
28	1	6	21

FUMIGATION WORK

Cockroach infestation still persists in certain of the pre-war Council houses, and a total of 177 fumigations has been carried out. In addition 14 houses have been treated for ant infestation, two for flies and four for fleas.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION SERVICE

By arrangement with the Uttoxeter Rural District Council 24 pails within the Urban area were emptied weekly.

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of Food Inspected during 1959

(a) Meat : Carcases inspected and condemnations made.

	Cows and Bulls	Heifers and Bullocks	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and notified	137	709	44	2,852	2,640
Number inspected	137	709	44	2,852	2,640
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	1	1
Part or organ „	38	171	1	123	52
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticercosis	27.6%	24.1%	2.2%	4.3%	2%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	2	—	—	—
Part or organ „	5	32	—	—	59
Percentage of the number affected	3.6%	4.7%	—	—	2.23%
Cysticercosis only					
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Part or organ condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of meat condemned for Tuberculosis = 2,864 lbs.

Weight of meat condemned for other diseases = 3,698 lbs.

Total weight of meat condemned = 6,562 lbs.

(b) Other Food condemned :

59 tins tomatoes	77 lbs.
21 „ meat	138 „
50 „ fruit	56 „
2 „ milk	1 „
3 „ fish	2 „
sausage	12 „
cheese	12 „
dried fruit	38 „
	<u>336 lbs.</u>

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total weight of all food condemned	3	1	2	10

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Within the Urban district are four slaughterhouses which are licensed for use until the 31st July, 1960.

These premises have proved adequate for the needs of the urban area, and as a result of regular visits for meat inspection, the slaughterhouses have been kept under constant supervision.

It is necessary that all slaughterhouses comply with the requirements of the "construction regulations" and such regulations will apply from a date to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The four slaughterhouses in the district can be brought to the required standard, but at one of the premises the necessary alterations will mean a considerable reduction in the throughput of animals. In these circumstances it is probable that an application for the erection of a new slaughterhouse will be made.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1958

In accordance with the above legislation 17 licences were granted during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959

Number of Distributors of milk in the Utttoxeter Urban

District Council area	14
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Number licensed to sell

(a) Tuberculin Tested milk	4
(b) Pasteurised milk	10
(c) Sterilised milk	6

There are three producer retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk whose licences are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Results of Milk Samples taken during 1959

Samples of milk are tested for cleanliness, efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation, and the presence of tuberculous organisms.

All samples passed the tests, as will be seen from the following table :

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>	<i>Void</i>
Methylene Blue	104	92	—	12
Phosphatase Test	105	105	—	—
Turbidity Test	38	38	—	—
Biological Test	7	7	—	—

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Routine inspection of food preparing premises, shops, etc., has been carried out during the year, and due to the co-operation of shopkeepers and staff, all contraventions of the regulations have been dealt with by informal and verbal notice.

In general, the hygiene regulations have been well observed, but it has been necessary during the year to give several verbal warnings about smoking by food handlers.

Where required by statute, the appropriate premises are registered, and these include 24 for the storage of Ice Cream (this figure includes two premises where Ice Cream is manufactured) and nine for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food.

UTTOXETER URBAN DISTRICT

List of Samples taken during 1959

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following information relating to sampling carried out by the County Council's Officers during 1959.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. of samples submitted</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated or Mislabelled</i>
Milk	284	282	2
T.T. Milk	289	286	3
Pasteurised Milk	3	3	—
Sterilised Milk	2	2	—
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	1	1	—
Channel Islands Milk	—	—	—
Total Milk Samples	579	574	5
Strawberries in Syrup	1	1	—
Glace Cherries	1	1	—
Ground almonds	1	1	—
Mixed fruit jam	1	1	—
Rice Pudding	1	1	—
Fruit Salad in heavy syrup	1	1	—
Golden Marzipan	1	1	—
Butter	1	1	—
Pork Sausage containing pre- servative	1	—	1
Garden Peas	1	1	—
Superfine Self-Raising Flour	1	1	—
Pork Pie	1	1	—
Thick Cream	1	1	—
Double concentrated tomato puree (salt added)	1	1	—
Vitalime	2	1	1
Pork Sausage	1	1	—
Self-Raising Flour	1	1	—
Rice Pudding (sweetened)	1	1	—
Stewed Steak with gravy	2	—	2
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Minced beef and gravy	2	—	2
Squash Lemon	1	1	—
Creamery Butter	1	1	—
Welsh Rarebit Spread	1	1	—
Whisky	8	8	—
Gin	2	2	—
Total General Food Samples	24 (formal)	20 (formal)	4
	13 (informal)	11 (informal)	2
Total number of Samples	616	605	11

